# DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong… To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. 1.] Camp Douglas, U. T., Thursday Morning, April 21, 1864. [No. 90.

## Daily Union Vedette,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS,
—AT—
CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,
—BY THE—
OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,
—OF THE—
California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

Terms of Subscription:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| One copy one month, (invariably in advance) | | $1 00 |
| One copy three months, " " " | | 2 75 |
| One copy six months, " " " | | 5 00 |

Rates of Advertising:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Business cards (five lines or less) | one month | $ 5 00 |
| " " " " " | three months, | 12 00 |
| " " " " " | six months | 20 00 |
| One square (ten lines or less) | one insertion | 1 50 |
| " " " " | two insertions | 2 50 |
| " " " " | three insertions | 3 25 |
| " " " " | one week | 4 00 |
| " " " " | one month | 6 00 |
| " " " " | two months | 10 00 |
| " " " " | three months | 12 00 |
| " " " " | six months | 20 00 |
| One-eighth column, | one insertion, | 3 00 |
| " " | one week, | 6 00 |
| " " | one month, | 12 00 |
| " " | three months, | 25 00 |
| " " | six months, | 40 00 |
| One-quarter column, | one insertion, | 5 00 |
| " " | one month, | 15 00 |
| " " | three months, | 35 00 |
| " " | six months, | 55 00 |
| One-half column, | one insertion, | 8 00 |
| " " | one month, | 25 00 |
| " " | three months, | 50 00 |
| " " | six months, | 90 00 |
| One column, | one insertion, | 15 00 |
| " " | one month, | 45 00 |
| " " | three months, | 90 00 |
| " " | six months, | $140 00 |

Regular or half yearly advertisers will be allowed to change at pleasure, at 50 cents a square for composition.

☞ Transient advertisements, to insure insertion, must be paid for in advance.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICES charged for at the rate of fifty cents a line, each insertion.

☞ MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS are published in this paper free of charge.

## Job Work,

SUCH AS
MINING CERTIFICATES,
PROGRAMMES, BALL INVITATIONS,
BILL HEADS,
Cards, Circulars, Blank Forms
&c., &c., etc.,
IN GOOD STYLE AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

☞ All Orders addressed "To the Publishers of the DAILY VEDETTE, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory," will meet with prompt attention.

All communications must be addressed to the "Editor of the DAILY VEDETTE, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory."

☞ MR. ED. PENNINGTON is our authorized Agent for the transaction of business in Salt Lake City. Office in the U. S. Quartermaster's Storehouse, Main Street.

☞ MR. L. W. A. COLE is our Carrier and Soliciting Agent for Great Salt Lake City.

## ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF MAILS

FROM

SALT LAKE CITY POST OFFICE

### DEPARTURES.

**Eastern Mails.**

For all places East of Salt Lake City, close at 8 A. M. each day.

**Western Mails.**

For all places West of Salt Lake City, close at 6 P. M. each day.

**Northern Mails.**

For Bannack City, East Idaho, on Mondays at 7-30 A. M.

For all settlements in Northern Utah and Soda Springs Idaho, on Mondays and Thursdays at 7-30 A. M.

**Southern Mails.**

For all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country; all settlements in San Pete county; for Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Thursdays at 6-30 A. M.

For Fillmore City, and all settlements between Salt Lake City and Fillmore, on Mondays and Thursdays, at 6-30 A. M.

### ARRIVALS.

**Eastern Mails.**

Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—P. M.

**Western Mails.**

Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—P. M.

**Northern Mails.**

From Bannack City, East Idaho, on Saturdays 4 P. M.

From all settlements in Northern Utah and Soda Springs, Idaho Territory, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.

**Southern Mails.**

From all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country, and all settlements in San Pete County, on Wednesdays, 5 P. M.

From Fillmore City, and all settlements between Fillmore and Salt Lake City, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, 5 P. M.

From Alpine City and Cedar Valley, [illegible] 5 P. M.

## FOR SALE.

Gunny Bags, Grain Sacks and Packing Boxes of all sizes, at the U. S. Subsistence Storehouse, Salt Lake City.

### A Veteran's Sentiments.

From the Lancaster (Pa.) *Express*, we take the following eloquent sentiments uttered by Edward R. Martin, a private soldier of the gallant 79th Pa., in reply to a patriotic welcome speech from Mayor George Sanderson, editor of that Copperhead newspaper, the Lancaster *Intelligencer*. It is very doubtful whether the class represented by Mr. Sanderson would endorse these manly remarks of Private Martin:

"We have come home as veteran volunteers. Our friends, no doubt, will ask us why we re-enlisted, when there are so many on whose services the country has as good a claim as on ours, who have never undergone a single privation. We answer proudly, we belong to the Old Guard, the first Three Hundred Thousand—the men who have brought this rebellion down from the flush of manhood to the decrepitude of old age; who have set it on its crutches, and are even now, moving those crutches down the pathway of time, to an ignominious grave. It is true, the festering carcass of rebellion may turn, cast them away, stand for a moment erect without their support, but it is the death-struggle; the wounded bison is most dangerous and most powerful in his last agonies.

"*Now, then, is the time to strike.* Davis and his minions are blind with fury and rage at their hitherto ill success; their followers are deserting their standard, not by tens or hundreds, but by thousands. He is even now casting lots with the potentates of Europe for the spoils of our fair country, as the Jews of old, did over the raiment of our Saviour. Would we be American soldiers and tolerate this, or stand by and have it told us that a levy of conscripts decided the fate of the great Republic of America? No! a hundred thousand veteran volunteers are ready to carve with their bayonets, and write with their blood, if need be, the glorious inscription of Freedom and Liberty to all mankind. Yes, to rear with their sabres and muskets a shrine that the world will bow before, and the lovers of Liberty from every clime kneel devoutly at and worship, an idol of hope, a beacon light to the down trodden Hungarian and the Italian trembling in the chains of their forefathers.

"What! should we desert the ship now, after having stood at our posts through two years of storm and night, and rebellion, when our decks were red and slippery with the best blood of the loyal North? Desert her now, when one by one her broken planks are being placed in their former position, and her course is becoming more steady under the skilful guidance of Lincoln and his subordinates, Grant, Thomas, and Meade, with their faithful and disciplined crews? Abandon her now, when we can feel that, with a little more sailing and a few more stitches of canvass, we can outride the heavy sea, and the black piratical craft of rebellion, will be our prey? No! we mean to stand by the bulwarks of our own good ship until their flag is struck, and their crew suspended at every yard arm.

"To the friends of our comrades, whose graves mark the green hillsides of Kentucky, or can be found amid the dark cedars of Stone river, or by the waters of the fretful Chickamauga, the river of death of Georgia, I wish to say a word. You have the proud consolation of knowing that they fell in a cause, the sacredness of which is second to none ever contested on the face of the earth; that they fell fighting to demonstate the feasibility of self-government; to prove the superiority of freedom over slavery; civilization over barbarism; light over darkness; with their faces toward the deluded foe, being their whole duty to their God, their country, and humanity; that their bones will form a part of the corner-stone of a superstructure whose like was never presented to the gaze of man—a Republican Governmented uncorrupted, majestic in its might, sublime in its majesty."

ROMANTIC STORY.—By direction of the President, private George Roland, of the 5th Rhode Island Artillery, has been released from the service. Roland, we understand, is an assumed name, and the person who bears it is the son of an English nobleman, with an income of $10,000 a year. He came to this country about twelve months since on a tour of pleasure, with sufficient money to meet the expenses of a year's travel, but falling upon sharpers, was soon relieved of his well-filled purse, and while he was awaiting a remittance from home, the draft took place in Rhode Island. Here was an opportunity to obtain money immediately, by offering himself as a substitute, and he accepted. In company with others he was forwarded to the 5th regiment; but war had no charms for him, and he soon began to look about for the means of obtaining an honorable discharge. This, however, was no easy, matter. Many were the suggestions offered by his comrades, but they all proved abortive. A few months since, upon promise of receiving a commission, he sacrificed a large sum of money, which was spent in raising a company of volunteers in New York. His plan was to accept the commission, and then resign. After the company was filled up, however, he failed to get the appointment. His case was finally made known to the President, and he has now received an honorable discharge.—*Providence* (R. I.) *Post*.

☞ The New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says:

"All the necessaries of life are fearfully on the rise. What will become of us if all things maintain the same balloon assendency, no one can tell. House rents and real estate are rising fearfully. Houses that last year rented for five hundred dollars, bring now seven and eight hundred. Houses at a thousand dollars bring, readily, fifteen hundred. Coffee brings fifty cents a pound, butter forty-five, eggs seventy-five cents a dozen. A suit of clothes that in 1862 could have been bought for thirty dollars, costs seventy-five."

☞ A man sitting on the verandah of a Western inn, hailed one of the oldest inhabitants, and inquired the denomination of a church upon the opposite side of the road. The reply was: "Well, she was a hard shell Baptist naturally, but they don't run her now."

☞ Paddy's description of a fiddle cannot be beat: "It was the shape of a turkey, and the size of a goose, he turned it over on its back and rubbed its belly with a stick and ooh! St. Patrick! how it did squeak!"

THE FEROCITY OF A WOMAN.—In his work on *Savage Africa*, W. W. Reade gives this account of Tembandumba, the young Congo Queen of the Jagas. Her character is developed in the constitution she framed for her subjects:

"Following in the footsteps of the great Zimbo, she would turn the world into a wilderness; she would kill all living animals; she would burn all forests, grass and vegetable food. The sustenance of her subjects should be the flesh of man; his blood should be their drink. She commanded that all male children, all twins, and all infants whose upper teeth appeared before their lower ones, should be killed by their own mothers. From their bodies an ointment should be made in the way which she would show. The female children should be reared and instructed in war; and male prisoners, before being killed and eaten, should be used for purposes of procreation. Having concluded her harangue with the publication of other laws of minor importance, this young woman seized her child which was feeding at her breast, flung him into a mortar and pounded him to a pulp. She flung this into a large earthen pot, adding roots, leaves and oils, and made the whole into an ointment, with which she rubbed herself before them all, telling them that this would render her invulnerable, and that now she could subdue the universe. Immediately her subjects, seized with a savage enthusiasm, massacred all their male children, and immense quantities of this human ointment were made; and of which, they say, some is still preserved among the Jagas, and is called *Magija Samba*. It is clear enough that Tembandumba wished to found an empire of Amazons, such as we read of as existing among the Scythians, in the forests of South Africa, and in central Africa. She not only enjoined the massacre of male children; she forbade the eating of human flesh. But she had to conquer an instinct in order to carry out her views; she fought against nature, and in time she was subdued. Mothers used so many arts to preserve the lives of their male infants—which women usually cherish more than those of their own sex—that she was obliged to appoint officers who were to be present at all accouchments, and to enforce obedience to her law; but when the disaffection became general, she permitted children taken in war to be sacrificed, and the *Magija Samba* to be made from their bodies instead. She subdued immense territories, only to lay them in waste, to depopulate them, and to bring the scourges of famine and disease upon her own army. But she prevented rebellion by keeping them always at war; in which her valor, her perseverance and her military genus preserved for her the admiration and adherence of her followers. As she grew older she became more cruel, more lustful and more capricious. She embraced a lover one day; she dined off him the next. But in spite of this inconstancy she was at last entrapped; and those passions she had rendered so fatal to others were adroitly turned against herself.

☞ "Are you a Christian," said a clergyman to a Spiritualist who professed to look into the future. "No," replied the Spiritualist, who was a wag as well as a wizard, "I'm not a Christian; I'm only a *far-i-see*."

**DAILY UNION VEDETTE.**

**THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1864.**

## Gold on Bear River.

A party of soldiers, under charge of Serg't. Gordon, left Fort Bridger four weeks since, on a prospecting tour towards Uintah Valley. A day or so after leaving the Fort the violent snow storm of that date commenced, and during an absence of three weeks they had scarcely a fair day. The party moved in a south-east direction from Bridger for a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, passing Uintah mountains through Brown's Hole, following Henry's Fork to the point; from thence they followed Lieutenant Bell's trail, made in August, 1858, crossing Yampah Fork (or Snake river) of Green river, and proceeded down the stream until they came to the junction of Snake and Bear river. They found wash gold on the bars of every stream they prospected, and in several instances discovered gold in sufficient quantities to pay four dollars per day with a rocker. Had the weather been finer, they would undoubtedly have made further developments. As it is, enough has been shown by this party to satisfy us that the eastern portion of Utah abounds in precious metals as well as other parts of the Territory. The country has every indication usually sought after by the gold seeker. Plenty of excellent water and good grass abound there, and even at this season of the year no difficulty was experienced in keeping their stock in good condition. A party of Utes came into Bridger last Fall and reported that men were mining for gold in that vicinity. As soon as the weather becomes settled, another party will leave Bridger on a tour through that section of country, when may be expected rich discoveries of placer diggings. Gold has also been discovered on Chalk Creek, thirty miles west of Bridger. That stream, we are informed, will also be thoroughly prospected. The foregoing facts we derive from reliable sources, and they are but in keeping with information which reaches us from all parts of the Territory. North, South, East and West, we hear of discoveries promising the richest results, when time, labor and a little capital shall have been expended in developing mining operations. But we are particularly pleased to receive evidence of the fact that gold placers exist, at least in some portions of Utah. While as a permanent source of wealth and prosperity, rich silver leads and gold quartz veins undoubtedly stand pre-eminent—the discovery of placer diggings will assure all of making a living, and tend to the enhancement of the prices for labor. Nothing so contributes to the advancement of a community in all the elements of intelligence and true greatness, as high rates of labor. Prosperity then commences at the very foundation of society, elevates the poorer classes, keeps in healthful check all tendency to monied aristocracy, and equalizes the relations which exist between the oppressions of capital and the independence of labor. It is in this equalization between capital and labor that our country boasts its superiority over the effete system of continental Europe. Here dignity of labor is recognized, and man fitted for his his high station as a free, independent, untrammeled citizen. We trust, therefore, that proper attention will be given to the discovery of placer mines, feeling assured that during their development the rich silver and quartz leads already so abundantly discovered, will be systematically or profitably developed, and the Territory stride to the high position to which her undoubted mineral wealth entitles her.

---

PAY-DAY.—The Infantry Companies at this Post will be paid off to-day for the months of January and February, '64. It is not probable that the Paymaster will leave before another muster shall have been made, when funds for two months additional will gladden the hearts of the soldiers. So few musters now intervene prior to the expiration of the term of service of a majority of the Regiment, that we conceive a little prudence will imperatively dictate to the troops the exercise of economy in regard to the means they may receive from the Paymaster. Every man will need all his money when discharged.

RESIGNATION.—The resignation of 1st Lieut. Thos. S. Harris, 2nd Cav., C. V., forwarded some time since to Department Head-Quarters, has been accepted, and Mr. Harris arrived here from Camp Relief on yesterday, *en route* for the East. The best wishes and feelings on the part of both officers and men in this command attend him on his journey, and if good wishes were potent to secure unbounded success in life, his future would certainly be unclouded.

Mr. Harris was among the earliest friends of the VEDETTE, and our paper owes its success in no small measure to his care.

---

☞ We clip the following from the Sacramento *Union* of April 11th:

### The Soldiers' Bounty Law.

A soldier stationed at Camp Babbit, Visalia, has transmitted to us the following document, with a request for information as to why it costs from thirty to thirty-five per cent. to collect the State bounty when the soldier has fairly earned it, and there is money in the Treasury to pay it:

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23, 1864.

Private ——, Sir:—I am informed you have re-enlisted into the Veteran Corps. You are entitled to the State bounty of $5 per month up to the date of discharge and transfer. You are also probably aware that there is no money in the State Treasury, yet, to pay these claims. They are selling (when gotten into proper shape) for sixty-five to seventy-five per cent. I shall be glad to serve you in this matter, if you wish to dispose of your claim or require my services in the preparation of the necessary papers.

A bill was introduced in the Legislature on Monday, granting handsome additional bounties to new recruits and veterans. Please inform your comrade, ——, of the contents of this letter for his information, and also distribute the inclosed circulars, and oblige

Yours, very respectfully,

J. R. ROBINSON.

Now, J. R. Robinson, with whom personally we have not the slightest acquaintance, is most likely one of the most obliging and patriotic of lawyers, but, inasmuch as he omitted, quite inadvertently, no doubt, to state that he would undertake the little service he mentioned without fee, we would suggest to our military friend that he postpone the employment of that personage until the omission be rectified. He can apply instead, to the commanding officer of his company, who, through Wells, Fargo & Co., can get the money due him without any expense beyond the Express charges. It may be that parties in the habit of shaving the State scrip will pay for this description of claims only sixty-five or seventy per cent., but there is certainly no good reason why the price should be so low, as will be seen by the bounty bill, published *verbatim* in to-day's *Union*. We are informed at the State Treasurers's office, that the bonds will be issued immediately, or so soon as they can be lithographed, and that they will be sold just as soon as they are ready, for gold coin; the money being already in the hands of capitalists for their purchase, so that the soldiers will get their money on their warrants as early as July or August, if not sooner, without the necessity of employing a lawyer at all. It is true that there is at present no money in what is called the "Soldiers' Relief Fund," but that fund is not designed to pay the soldiers' warrants, but only the interest on the bonds sold, which will not be due until next year. This interest money was borrowed by the late Legislature, which was a very needy body, but will be repaid from the "General Fund" before it is wanted. For further information we refer our soldier friend and his comrades to the bounty law, printed in to-day's *Union*, and the Act amending the law of 1863, printed in Saturday's *Union*.

---

## BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

AUSTIN, (N. T.) April 19th.

An exciting Municipal election was held to-day. Very close vote; over 1200 votes were polled. Holbrook, the Union Republican candidate for Mayor, and the entire ticket, was elected by about fifty majority. The Union men are jubilant.

AUSTIN, April 20th.

Billy Mulligan and Tom Coleman, fought a duel this morning at 6 o'clock. Coleman was shot twice; Mulligan unhurt. Each had six shots with revolvers at ten paces.

APRIL 19th.—The United States Supreme Court adjourned yesterday; having disposed of all business before it.

## BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

WASHINGTON, April 18.

The House to-day resolved to hold evening sessions. Arnold, of Illinois, offered the following: *Resolved*, That in the present condition of our country and its finances, it is the imperative duty of Congress to raise the taxes, so as largely to increase the revenue of the Government, and that for this purpose a much higher rate of duties should be imposed on all luxuries imported or produced in the U. S. *Resolved*, That the expansion of the bank circulation of the country, is producing a general and ruinous state of affairs, and should be repressed by taxing the issue of such State banks. These resolutions were agreed to; the latter by a vote of 62 to 46.

A resolution was offered by Holman, that in the judgment of the House, the present deranged condition of public finances can only be effectually remedied by reducing the amount of paper currency in the country, and that, as the only effectual remedy, the Committee be instructed to report a bill repealing the National Banking Law, and to provide for limiting the circulation to legal tender notes issued by the Treasury Department, under authority of the United States. The House refused to second the demand for the previous question on this resotion, by 41 to 56, and debate ensuing, the question lies over. A joint resolution was offered, that for sixty days after the passage of this resolution, all duties on imported goods, wares and merchandise now provided by law, shall be increased 50 per cent. Objection was made to the consideration of the resolutions, speakers insisting that the tax bill must go to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Fernando Wood introduced a resolution to restrain the working of mineral lands, etc., in Colorado and Arizona, until provision be made by Government for their working and settlement. The morning hour expired before final action on this resolution. The National Bank or currency bill passed by 88 to 63.

NEW YORK, April 18.

Bank statement shows a decrease in loans of over five millions; a decrease in deposits of twenty-one hundred thousand; an increase in specie of seven hundred and fifty-three thousand.

Special to the *Post* says the House will probably pass the Senate gold bill by a small majority.

Gen. Washburn has been ordered to command Western Tennesse, vice Hurlbut, and leaves to-night to assume his new duties.

NEW YORK, April 18.

Additional per Saxonia: The House of Lords has given judgment in the Alexandria case, dismissing the appeal from the judgment of Court.

Later news state that the difficulties about the acceptance of the Mexican crown by Maximilian have been solved by a conference between the Emperor of Austria and the Arch Duke. He will proceed shortly to Mexico.

The Prussians had driven in the Danish out-posts and occupied their position 250 paces nearer Duppel than at first. The parallel works were not injured by the bombardment. The bombardment of Sonderberg had ceased, but the town was burning in several places. Eighty women and children were killed and the town deserted by the inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, April 19th.

The President has approved an act extending for two years from date the time within which States and Territories may accept grants of land donated for the establishment of colleges for the benefit of agriculture. The mechanics of West Virginia are now included within the limits of the land bill.

There was a full attendance at the Republican caucus to-night at the Capitol, the object being to arrange expense and business. It was agreed to take up the internal tax bill at noon to-morrow; no unnecessary debate to be indulged in, but a fair opportunity will be given for the explanations of amendments. All who attended the caucus were in favor of passing the bill at the earliest practicable moment, as well as others of a public character. The bill defining the duties of Wardens and Marshalls of Territories and of the District of Columbia, passed the Senate to-day.

McDougall introduced a bill to ascertain the settlement of certain land claims in California; referred to the Committee on Lands.

NEW YORK, April 19.

Portsmouth, Va. A correspondent reports a recent expedition for the purpose of capturing the rebel torpedo boat which attempted to destroy the Minnesota. It was not found, but several sharp skirmishes were had with the rebels. Fifty contrabands and a large number of horses were brought in.

GRAND ECORE RIVER, April 16.

Gen. Banks' army moved forward this morning towards Shreveport. Accounts from the rebel lines say the feeling in Kirby Smith's army is bad; that not more than half the men will stand a fight. Kirby Smith is very unpopular with his army of Louisianians.

The report is confirmed that large numbers of citizens are daily subscribers to the amnesty oath. All the cotton along the river has been burned.

In a skirmish at Fort Jessup on the 2d, we took forty prisoners; our loss was slight. A pitched battle is not probable unless Smith can fall upon the detachment of Bank's forces. The rebel army is reported at 20,000 and 72 pieces of artillery. Gen. Price is reported approaching with 7,000 more.

CHICAGO, April 19th.

Letters dated Grand Ecore, Louisiana, 10th and 11th, say our cavalry of the 3d and 4th divisions of the 18th army corps, after a hard fought action were overpowered and put to rout by a largely superior rebel force. The 18th corps came up and finally checked the enemy. Our loss is reported at 2,000. The Chicago Mercantile battery lost all its guns four officers and twenty-two men.

New York, April 19th.

The money market was much disturbed to-day by stock panic, and there is no regular rate of interest; one per cent. per day and even more has been paid. The banks are not paying out greenbacks, and legal tenders are worth two per cent. more than certified checks. Some banks refuse to take certified checks of others. A large number of bull operators failed. Morse & Co. announce that they will be able to pay up in sixty days. At the public board the panic was intense, and stocks were thrown overboard at almost any price. At the second board the market was very unsettled, some stocks showing a sharp advance while the majority were lower.

Chicago, April 19th.

A letter dated Grand Ecore, Red river the 10th, says: Our cavalry have been driving the enemy for two days, but on the forenoon of that day they sent back word for infantry support. Gen. Ransom, in command of 300 of the 4th division of the 13th corps, was ordered to send his brigade, and did so. At noon he was ordered to send up all of the 4th division, and he went up with them. After advancing about five miles from where the 3d division and 19th corps were encamped, the rebels made a stand, and our line, consisting of only twenty-four hundred, formed in a belt of woods with an open field in front; the enemy were in the woods on the opposite side. Gen. Stone (of Ball's Bluff fame) of Gen. Bank's staff, took the direction of the movements. Gen. Ransom was in favor of advancing only in force, but his wish was disregarded. After keeping up a skirmish-firing across the open field for about an hour, the enemy advanced in overwhelming numbers—estimated at 10,000 strong—all our available troops were sent to the front and opened on them. The enemy lost heavily, but advanced steadily and soon made our cavalry give way, whereupon the infantry fell back and in a few moments the enemy pressed us so closely and the panic of the cavalry was so demoralizing that the retreat became a rout. While endeavoring to save the artillery Gen. Ransom was wounded severely in the leg. His Adjutant, Capt. Dicky, was killed. The Chicago Mercantile Battery was lost; all the guns captured and the men taken prisoners. Two Lieutenants were killed. While the 4th division was falling back in disorder, the 3d division, numbering only 1,800 men, came up and was immediately routed, and finally the 19th corps with 7,000 men came up and formed a line which checked the enemy and held them until we got all our trains off, except that of the cavalry. The whole army is now falling back here, where it must await re-organization before proceeding further towards Shreveport. Our loss is said to be 2,000, but may be exaggerated.

Cairo, April 19th.

Refugees from central Texas report fearful outrages to have been committed upon persons suspected of Union sentiments. As many as a hundred have been hung and shot by committees under sanction of the military authorities. There is much suffering in Texas from the influx of negroes and their families. Beef and corn are the sole products of the country and of these there is not enough to supply resident population.

Prominent Frenchmen in New Orleans confidently predict that a treaty of friendship will be made with the Confederacy by the Arch Duke Maximilian backed by the Emperor of France, and that the consolidation of the French forces at Matamoras will lead to complications with our Government.

On the 7th, a party of cavalry with one gun, near Port Hudson, was surrounded by 300 of Wirt Adams' cavalry. In a skirmish we lost one gun, fifteen prisoners, and had five wounded. The rebels lost fifteen killed.

Chicago, April 19.

Mobile papers of the 23d contain a synopsis of the speech of Vice President Stephens, at Milledgeville, in which he said the bill suspending habeas corpus was constitutional but dangerous. He did not believe the President would abuse the powers conferred, but the abuse might be exercised without his knowledge. If suspension was necessary, which he did not admit, it was passed in a way dangerous to freemen; if not protested against, it would be fastened as the policy of Government. The currency bill he thought unwise and severe, and the military bill will be fatal, if executed, as it diminished producers to such an extent as to interfere with the the necessary supply of food.

New York, April 19th.

The *Herald's* Alexandria Washington dispatches, state that Grant will appoint McClellan to a command in the Army of the Potomac.

Secretary Chase arrived in Washington on Monday night.

Hon. Mr. Wade, of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, left for Cairo, to take evidence in relation to the massacre at Fort Pillow.

The *Times'* Washington special says, it is reported that Gilmore is relieved from Charleston, and ordered for service elsewhere. It is not unlikely notwithstanding this change, that our iron-clads will be alongside Charleston wharf before the end of summer. Gen. Hatch has been mentioned as the successor of Gilmore.

The *World's* special says, the Blair investigating Committee will report the famous liquor order, to have been a forgery.

---

Ben. Holladay, New York. } { W. L. Halsey, G. S. L. City.

**HOLLADAY & HALSEY,**
**BANKERS,**
At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt City, will pay the highest rates for
**Gold Dust and Coin,**
In Currency or Exchange. ap20tf

**WAGONS FOR SALE CHEAP.**
TWENTY JACKSON AND AURORA
Thimble Skein Wagons will be sold cheap. Apply to
R. A. KEYES,
G. S. L. City, April 12, '64-tf Salt Lake House.

**Notice.**
Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.
Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.
Acknowledgements taken for any part of the United States. apr9-tf PATRICK LYNCH.

**FOR SALE.**
FIVE Shares of stock in the [illegible] Silver Mining Co., at $50 00 per share. Apply to
EDWARD [illegible]
Quartermaster's Warehouse,
mar18tf Salt Lake City.

**JAMES LINFORTH,**
**COMMISSION MERCHANT,**
308 BATTERY STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.
Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.
" " Austin, Nevada Territory.
Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. ap8tf

**C. CLIVE,**
**MERCHANT TAILOR,**
*Main St, opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City,*
CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms. djan7tf

**Co-Partnership Notice.**
WE have this day associated with us in business Messrs. Conrad Prag and Abraham Gens, of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled Ransohoff & Co., instead of Ransohoff Bro., as heretofore.
RANSOHOFF BRO.
S. L. City, April 4th, 1864. apr8tf

**SALE & FEED STABLES,**
Second South Temple Street, Great Salt Lake City
THE Subscriber has complete accommodations for feeding and stabling stock of all kinds.
**Corral Accommodation**
On a liberal scale on the premises at Reasonable Rates.
Particular attention given to the Selling of Stock.
ap8tf H. J. FAUST.

**Bannack Restaurant and Eating House**
THE citizens of Great Salt Lake City, and the traveling public are respectfully informed that the
Bannack Restaurant and Eating House,
situated on Main street, opposite the Salt Lake House, is now open, and the proprietor is prepared to furnish Board and Lodging on reasonable terms.
jan8-tf JOS. D. BAYLISS.

**CITY RESTAURANT.**
HYDE & VANCE, Proprietors.
WE would respectfully announce to the citizens of Salt Lake City and vicinity, and particularly the traveling public, that we have just opened a first class Restaurant, on Main street, next door to the Salt Lake House, where we will always be found ready to serve up Meals at all hours, in the best style and on the most reasonable terms. mr24tf

**ATTENTION!**
**IMMENSE SACRIFICE!!**
**NEW CALIFORNIA GOODS FOR SALE,**
**AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,**
**CHEAP AND GOOD.**
**FOR COST AND TRANSPORTATION!**
**Wormser & Co.,**
Have just opened a Splendid Assortment of
**Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, etc.**
Consisting of
*LADIES WOOLEN DRESSES, SHAWLS,*
*OPERA FLANNELS, MERINOS,*
*ETC., ETC., ETC.,*
**Of the Latest and Choicest Patterns.**
All Kinds of
*LINEN GOODS AND CALICOES,*
*LADIES AND CHILDRENS' SHOES,*
*FANCY TRIMMINGS,*
*LADIES' GLOVES, ETC.*
*CALIFORNIA BLANKETS,*
*DOMESTIC AND STAPLE GOODS,*
of Every Variety, and
**YANKEE NOTIONS,**
too numerous to mention and too splendid to adequately describe.
**CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.**
☞ At the New Store, Main Street, next to Cronyn & Clayton's. mr24-tf

L. P. FISHER,
NO. 629 Washington Street, is the only Agent for the Daily Union Vedette, in the city of San Francisco. All orders for advertising, left with him will be promptly attended to.

**JOHN TAYLOR & BRO.,**
**Merchant Tailors,**
Second South Temple St., Near Faust's Livery Stables,
**GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,**
RESPECTFULLY announce that they have on hand,
Broad Cloths,
Black Doe Skins,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Marseilles, and
Silk Vestings,
which they offer to make up to order, at Reasonable Terms.
We call particular attention to our Stock of
**Pantaloon Goods,**
just received from the East, which are of the Latest Styles, and in quality superior to any ever before offered for sale in this city.
Feeling thankful for past favors, and confident in our ability to Cut and Make Up every variety of garments in the most fashionable and approved styles, we hope by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
Clothing cleansed and repaired. Cutting done to order. mr29-1m

**GREAT SALT LAKE**
AND
**EAST BANNACK EXPRESS LINE**
WILL commence running regular trips, with good thorough braced wagons, May 1st, 1864.
**THROUGH IN SEVEN DAYS.**
Leave Great Salt Lake City every Wednesday, via. Bannack and Nevada, and arrive at Virginia City every Tuesday.
Leave Virginia City every Tuesday, via. Nevada and Bannack City, and arrive at Great Salt Lake City every Monday.
Passengers and Express matter conveyed.
A. J. OLIVER & CO., Proprietors.
Thos. D. Brown, Agent, Main St., G. S. L. City. m8-tf

Austin M. Clark, Jno. W. Kerr, Milton E. Clark.
**Clark & Co.,**
**BANKERS,**
**Great Salt Lake City,**
*DEALERS IN*
COIN,
GOLD DUST
AND EXCHANGE.
**MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.**
Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.
Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia. ap1tf

**POWERS, NEWMAN & CO.,**
**BANKERS AND DEALERS IN**
**EXCHANGE.**
The highest price paid for
COIN AND GOLD DUST.
Office in Godbe's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street. ap1p8m

Paxton & Thornburgh, Virginia. } { E. Wheaton, Austin.
**PAXTON, THORNBURGH & CO.,**
**BANKERS,**
AUSTIN, . . . . . . . . N. T.
Draw on
Virginia, Sacramento, Marysville and San Francisco.
Buy Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, County Warrants and other securities.
Purchase Bullion, and advance on the same for Coinage at the Mint.
Receive Deposits, make Collections, and transact a general Banking business. feb24-tf

H. W. Thrall, Virginia. } { Paxton, Thornburgh & Co., Austin.
**ASSAY OFFICE**
OF
**THRALL & CO.,**
AUSTIN, Neveda Territory.
Gold and Silver Bullion and Ores of every description, Melted and Assayed. Returns made in Bars or Coin.
We guarantee the correctness of our Assays.
All business entrusted to our care will be promptly and accurately attended to.
feb24tf THRALL & CO.

**ASSAY OFFICE.**
E. W. [illegible],
formerly of New York City,
**ASSAYER AND REFINER.**
Having opened an office at Camp Douglas, is now prepared to make Assays of Ores of every description, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. Having had an experience of many years both in New York and California, he feels confident of giving satisfaction.
Office, first building East of the Cavalry quarters, Camp Douglas. ap8tf

**CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA VOLUNTEERS**
**RESTAURANT.**
South-east of the Cavalry quarters Camp Douglas.
Meals at all hours between Reveille and Tattoo.
feb6, 1m JULLIAN AYER, Prop'r.

**A Poetess.**—A Portland (Oregon) correspondent of the [illegible] says:

"Mrs. Sallie Thayer (nee Goodrich) has cut the greenroom and taken to lecturing on the "Duties of Women." Considering her tender age, and the short time she has been a dame, I hardly think her sufficiently experienced to be entitled to teach in that department. Yet the locals are extolling her lecture up to the skies, and I will not be rude enough to say nay. Between whiles she plays with the poetic "feet" called dactyls, iambics, trochaics, etc; and the result is a fugitive poem in the morning papers once or twice a week."

---

**A Veto against "Promiscuous Dancing."**—The Town Council of Stromness have decided by a majority that "promiscuous dancing" shall not be allowed within the Town Hall. Promiscuous dancing, we suppose, means dancing engaged in at the same time by the two sexes. In these circumstances the Council might as well have adopted Councillor Dunnett's amendment, "that no dancing should be allowed at all, as a ball for ladies or gentlemen separately would be an absurdity never heard of beyond the moral region of Strathbogie."—*Orkney Herald*, (Scotland).

---

☞ The New Brunswick (New Jersey) *Fredonian* tells this story of a patriotic family: Before the rebellion broke out, there lived at Rhode Hall, in this county, a family consisting of father, mother and six sons. The father and five sons enlisted, and are now in the Union army; and the remaining son, a stout stripling, but not old enough to be accepted by the military authorities, is also anxious to join the service. The mother has shown great heroism and fortitude throughout the whole conflict, and has freely given up her household idols to the service of her country. The head of the family is named Augustus Myers.

---

☞ The cockney's method of spelling "saloon" is well known. Said he, "There's a hess, and a hay, and two hoes and a hen." A gentleman taveling through Yorkshire, outside of a stage-coach, asked the driver the name of a very pretty village they were passing through. The reply was "Hoogreen." Being requested to spell it, he replied, "We spell it with an haitch and two hoes, gee, har, two hees, and a hen."

---

☞ Dr. Marsh says the best cure for hysterics is to discharge the servant girl. In his opinion there is nothing like flying around to keep the nervous system from being unstrung. Some women think they want a physician when they only need a little judicious exercise with the scrubbing brush and broom.

---

☞ The oldest house in New England, if not in the United States, is in Medford, Mass., having formerly belonged to Matthew Cradock, the first Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Company. His farm, on which this house was erected about 1640, contained 2,000 acres of land.

---

☞ What strange change does a washerwoman undergo frequently? She goes to bed a washer-woman, and gets up fine linen.

---

☞ A lady who had been deserted by her beau, remarked the other day that her vital spark had fled.

---

☞ However much a pawnbroker's shop may be crowded, it is always a loan sum place.

---

☞ What portion of our countrymen ought to excel as artists? Pencilvanians.

---

## By-Laws of Beaver Mining District.

Minutes of the organization of Beaver Mining District, Beaver County, Utah Territory:

At a meeting of the miners of Beaver, held at Beaver, March 12th, 1864, Hon. C. W. Wandell was chosen Chairman, and Mr. N. H. Carlow Clerk.

On motion, that part of Beaver county included within the following boundaries, viz: beginning at the summit of Ball Mountain, easterly from Beaver, thence running due south to the southern boundary line of Beaver county; thence west along said boundary line to the point where said line intersects the Territorial road; thence northerly along said Territorial road to the north boundary line of said county; thence east along said boundary line to a point due north of the place of beginning; thence south to the place of beginning, was constituted a Mining District, and named The Beaver Mining District.

On motion, the following By-Laws were unanimously adopted:

Article 1st. The officers of the Beaver Mining District shall consist of a President and Recorder, who shall hold their office for one year, and until their successors are elected and enter upon the duties of their office.

Article 2nd. The duties of the President shall be, to call meetings when, in his judgment, the interests of the District require it, to preside over the same, and to perform all other duties required of him as President.

Article 3rd. The duties of the Recorder shall be, to keep in a suitable book, the Minutes of all the District meetings; to record all claims brought him to be recorded, and to give a certificate copy of the same, *provided*, 1st, That the metes and bounds of any claim so presented shall be properly described, and, 2nd, Such claim shall not interfere with, or affect the rights of any prior claim; when requested, to survey claims and make or cause to be made good and sufficient land marks defining the same; to keep said book open for the inspection of all persons interested, which inspection shall be had in the presence of said Recorder; to note the date of recording each claim, and to deliver up to his successor in office all books and papers held by him as Recorder.

Article 4th. The fees of the Recorder shall be one dollar and a half for surveying a claim, and one dollar for recording and giving a certified copy of the same.

Article 5th. All claims shall hold good for twelve months from date of record.

Article 6th. Whenever the sum of five hundred dollars shall have been expended on a claim, the ground covered by said claim shall be deemed as belonging in *fee* to the claimant or claimants thereof, and their assigns forever, and shall not be subject to location by another party, except by an acknowledged abandonment of said ground by said claimants or their assigns, which shall be construed to mean an entire abandonment, after lying idle one year, except in cases where claims are in litigation.

Article 7th. Money or other means expended in the purchase, handling and putting up of machinery or other materials for mining purposes, and the time necessary for the same, shall be deemed as so much expended upon the claim or claims for which said materials were purchased.

Article 8th. The discoverer of a vein or lode, shall be entitled to one claim extra, to be called "The Discovery Claim," *provided*, That his two claims are taken in one day.

Article 9th. The discovery claim on any vein or lode, shall in all cases be number one, the remaining claims being numbered from that.

Article 10th. Each claimant shall be entitled to hold by location, two hundred feet on any lead, lode or ledge, with all its dips, spurs, angles, depths, widths, off-shoots, out-crops, variations, and all minerals and other valuables therein contained.

Article 11th. The width of a mining claim shall be two hundred feet.

Article 12th. All claims held in the name of a company, shall be of sufficient length to give to each original member thereof the above described length and breadth of claim, with the addition of the discovery claim.

Article 13th. All locations shall be made by a notice posted up on the ground, and boundaries defined, and all claimants' names posted on the notice.

Article 14th. No person shall be entitled to a vote at any meeting of miners, unless he is actually a miner, or holds an interest in a mining claim in this District.

Article 15th. There shall be held in this District, on the second Saturday in March, annually, a regular meeting of miners; at which time there shall be elected a President and a Recorder for the District for the ensuing year.

Article 16th. These rules or mining laws may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote of the claim-holders present at any meeting in the District, called for that purpose, thirty days' notice of which shall have been given by the President. All other questions, except questions of order, shall be decided by a majority vote.

After the adoption of the foregoing, the Hon. C. W. Wandell was elected President of District, and Mr. N. H. Carlow Recorder.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

C. W. Wandell, President.

N. H. Carlow, Clerk.

---

**ATTENTION! ATTENTION!**

CITIZENS OF UTAH,

**Bring in Your Produce!!**

**A. GILBERT,**

(Next door to the Salt Lake House,) calls special attention to his large and well selected

**STOCK OF DRY GOODS**

Consisting of

*COTTON,*
*WOOLEN, AND*
*MIXED FABRICS,*
*CALICOES, SILKS,*
*DRILLINGS, FLANNELS*

and other

**STAPLES,**

Selected Expressly for this Market

Also offers on reasonable terms,

*GROCERIES,*
*COFFEE,*
*CANDLES,*
*SOAP, SUGARS,*
*etc., etc., etc.,*

*HARDWARE,*
*CUTTLERY,*
*CROCKERY,*
*etc., etc., etc.,*

On Terms to Suit.

EXAMIE OUR GOODS AND TRY OUR PRICES

Highest Cash Prices paid for Grain.

ap5tf A. GILBERT.

---

**RANSOHOFF & CO.,**

*MAIN STREET, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY,*

Now offer to the Public one of the Best Assorted and Largest Stock of

**Dry Goods, Groceries, Fancy and Staple Articles,**

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS TERRITORY,

SELECTED WITH ESPECIAL VIEW TO THIS MARKET,

At Rates to Suit the Times.

A Full Assortment of

**Merchandise**

Including

Fancy Articles, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery.

In fact everything desirable, necessary and useful, from Needles up to Cooking Stoves; from Finest Laces and Silks to Calicos, Collars and

**WOOLEN GOODS.**

☞ *GIVE US A CALL AND SEE OUR PRICES.* ☜

ap6tf RASOHOFF & CO.

---

**TELEGRAPH COAL BED.**

[illegible] Per [illegible].

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at the [illegible] at the above rate.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the [illegible] will be promptly attended to.

GEO. W. [illegible]

Great Salt Lake City, April [illegible], 1864.

---

**SALT! SALT!!**

A No. one article of [illegible]

**TABLE SALT,**

Put up in sacks of all sizes, in good style and at the shortest notice. Also, a superior [illegible] sacks furnished in any quantity, on application to [illegible]

feb23-1m [illegible] 9th ward, G. S. L. City.

---

**NEW [illegible]**

WE are now prepared to supply Blank [illegible] to parties desiring them. Having [illegible] supply of paper, we can fill any order with [illegible] may be favored, for all the necessary [illegible] required by mining companies or others.

---

## ARMY PROPOSALS.

Commissary Department, [illegible]

*PROPOSALS FOR*

## SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.

Subsistence Office,
G. S. L. City, Mar. 1st, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the U. S. Commissary of Subsistence for the District of Utah in this City until the 20th day of May 1864 for furnishing the following named Subsistence Stores, viz:

1st, FRESH BEEF.

Three hundred and twenty-six thousand (326,000) pounds, more or less, of fresh beef, killed and dressed in the usual manner, (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow excluded,) for the troops stationed at Camp Douglas, to be delivered at that place at such times and in such quantities as the commanding officer may direct.

The delivery to commence on the first day of July, 1864, and end on the 30th day of June, 1865.

2nd, FLOUR.

Five hundred and fifty thousand (550,000) pounds, more or less, of A No. 1 flour, in good and substantial sacks, containing 100 lbs each, and subject to inspection; to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be required, the delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1864, and the whole to be delivered on or before the 1st day of January, 1865.

Provided, that not less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds shall be delivered during each of the months from July to December, 1864, inclusive.

3rd, POTATOES.

Two thousand (2,000) bushels of potatoes, the delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1864, and the whole to be delivered on or before the 30th day of November, 1864. The delivery to be made at the Commissary Warehouse, in Great Salt Lake City, or at Camp Douglas, as the Commissary may direct.

4th, SALT.

Two hundred and fifty (250) bushels of A No. 1 [illegible] boiled salt, in sacks, delivered on or before the 1st day of November, 1864, at the Commissary Warehouse, provided that at least twenty-five (25) bushels be delivered during each of the months of July, August and September, 1864.

Salt and Potatoes will be estimated and bid for at the rate of sixty (60) pounds to the bushel.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may have on hand for distribution.

Good and sufficient bonds will be required for the fulfillment of the contract or contracts, and the names of sureties must accompany each bid.

Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.

In all cases except that of Fresh Beef, bids will be entertained for furnishing the whole or a part of the above named articles; provided such part shall not be less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds Flour, two hundred and fifty (250) bushels Potatoes, fifty (50) bushels of Salt, and each bid must state specifically the articles and amount proposed to be delivered and the price.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the proposals at the office of the undersigned, at 12 M. on Friday, the 20th day of May, 1864.

Bids will be addressed (through the Post-Office or otherwise) to Capt. Chas. H. Hempstead, C. S., Great Salt Lake City, U. T., and endorsed "Proposals for Beef," "Flour," "Potatoes" or "Salt," as the case may be.

CHAS. H. HEMPSTEAD,
Capt. and Commissary of Subsistence, District of Utah.

---

## Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.

## Proposals for Fuel and Forage.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office,
Great Salt Lake City, U. T.,
March 21, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office (next door to the Post-Office) until 12 M. the 20th day of May, 1864, for furnishing the following kinds of Quartermaster's stores, to be delivered at Camp Douglas, U. T., in such quantities as required, provided that two thirds of the whole amount of each article required, shall be delivered by the 1st day of December, 1864, and all to be delivered prior to June 30th, 1865.

Wood—Four Thousand (4,000) Cords.

Hay—Two Thousand [2,000] Tons.

Oats—One Hundred Thousand [100,000] Bushels.

All the articles must be of the best quality, and bidders will so specify in their bids; also good and sufficient bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts, and names of sureties must accompany each bid.

Bids will be received for furnishing the whole amount of each article required in one bid. But bids also will be received for not less than 10,000 bushels of Oats, or 200 tons of Hay, or 1,000 cords of Wood, in any one bid.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may furnish.

Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of proposals, at my office, at 12 M., the 20th day of May, 1864.

Bids will be addressed, [through the Post-Office or otherwise] to Capt. D. B. Stover Ass't Quartermaster, Great Salt Lake City, U. T., and endorsed "Proposals for "Wood," "Hay" or "Oats," as the case may be.

D. B. STOVER,
Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster, District of Utah.